

# Palm trade war looms as Europe sets limits on use in biofuel

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BLOOMBERG, BRUSSELS

Palm oil emerged as a flashpoint in a potential trade war between the European Union and some of the world's largest developing nations, after the bloc imposed stricter limits on how the crop can be used in green fuels.

The European Commission on Wednesday restricted the types of biofuels from palm oil that may be counted toward the EU's renewable-energy goals and introduced a certification system. Indonesia and Malaysia, which supply 85 percent of the crop, have warned that they are ready to retaliate against what they see as "discriminatory" rules.

Palm oil prices have dropped 18 percent since the start of 2018

partly because of a campaign by environmental groups to reduce use of the crop in fuels that was endorsed by the European Parliament. The EU rules left some loopholes that will weaken the overall impact of the restrictions. Benchmark futures fell for the seventh day on Thursday, the worst streak since November.

"The exemptions to smallholders do not solve the discrimination exercised against palm oil," said Mahendra Siregar, executive director of the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries.

"It fails to recognize the considerable efforts made to secure sustainable palm oil from plantations. Palm oil producing countries should continue to apply pressure on the EU."

The move was required by a broader law agreed by the 28-na-

tion bloc last year, when the European Parliament pushed for curbs on the use of palm oil on concerns its production caused deforestation and aggravated climate change.

The EU wants to lead the battle against global warming and has toughened goals to reduce greenhouse gases blamed for climate change. It aims to cut emissions by at least 40 percent by 2030 compared with 1990 levels, boost the share of renewable energy to 32 percent and increase energy efficiency by 32.5 percent.

"Today's decision puts a welcomed brake on the craziness of subsidizing the burning of palm oil for energy," said Ariel Brunner, senior head of policy for the environmental group BirdLife Europe.

"Unfortunately, it still has

many loopholes and doesn't affect other drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss, such as soy. The EU is still locked into a perverse policy that incentivizes environmental destruction and increases greenhouse gas emissions in the name of fighting climate change."

The move set up the EU for conflict with producing nations, which had stepped up their lobbying against the provision in recent weeks.

The Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries, whose members Indonesia, Malaysia and Colombia produce about 90 percent of global supply, announced they will jointly challenge the bill through bilateral consultations, as well as through the World Trade Organization (WTO). The council said the law used a "scientifically flawed" concept that

targets palm oil and "makes no attempt to include broader environmental concerns" linked to other vegetable oils.

Malaysia plans to halt all expansion of oil palm plantations as it seeks to dispel the oil's reputation as a driver of deforestation, Primary Industries Minister Teresa Kok said in an interview earlier this month.

The EU accounted for 12 percent of Malaysia's palm oil exports in 2018, making it the biggest buyer after India, according to the Malaysian Palm Oil Board.

Indonesia has warned that the EU restrictions on the use of palm oil would jeopardize the nation's fight against poverty. The country's special envoy on palm oil has said that Indonesia and the EU need to find a "win-win" solution,

adding that his country considered buying around 250 new airplanes, with Airbus among possible suppliers.

In a letter dated March 8, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi told EU High Representative Federica Mogherini that palm oil producing countries "may have no choice but proceed to the WTO" should Europe approve the restrictions on the use of palm oil.

The EU argues the new measure and palm-oil sustainability criteria are compatible with WTO rules. The new regulation is now set for a two-month scrutiny period when the bloc's member states and the European Parliament can express objections. If none is received, the measure will be published in the EU official journal and become a law.

# Jokowi urged to reform, not add more ministries

Marguerite Afra Sapiie

THE JAKARTA POST/JAKARTA

As part of bureaucratic reform efforts, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has urged President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo to start "rightsizing" the government to address overlapping functions among state institutions.

According to KPK chairman Agus Rahardjo, streamlining bureaucracy — which may include merging or integrating government agencies with redundant functions — could improve a ministry's performance, public services as well as prevent corrupt

practices in the long run.

In his capacity as coordinator of the national graft prevention task force, Agus handed over documents containing the 2019-2020 national strategy for corruption prevention to Jokowi during a ceremony at the State Palace on Wednesday.

Bureaucratic reform was among the three sectors detailed in the strategy, based on Presidential Regulation No. 54/2018, in addition to business permits and commerce, and state finance and law enforcement.

Before the President and a number of Cabinet ministers, Agus suggested that the govern-

ment focus on reviewing existing ministries and state institutions instead of establishing new ones.

"If we need to improve the effectiveness of our [bureaucracy], it will be better for us to evaluate existing government agencies and integrating them," he said.

He cited an example in the United States, where after the 9/11 terrorist attack, the government established Homeland Security but without creating a new organization. Instead, the US combined dozens of federal departments and agencies, including immigration, customs and border protection.

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Agus' statement appeared as a direct criticism of Jokowi, who is seeking reelection in April, after the President revealed that he had been mulling over the idea to add two new ministerial positions in his Cabinet.

Jokowi said on Monday that he might need two more aides in the Cabinet, namely investment minister and export minister, in a bid to boost exports and attract more investments to the country.

Indonesia currently has 34 ministries and 53 state institutions.

Agus explained to reporters on the sidelines of the event that many existing ministries and

state institutions had overlapping functions.

For instance, matters related to civil servants were handled by the Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Minister, State Administration Agency (LAN), the National Civil Service Agency (BKN) and the State Civilian Bureaucracy Commission (KASN), he said.

"Why not merge all of them into a unified Personnel Management Ministry, for instance, and the [agency heads] can become deputies [within the ministry]?" Agus said. "Efforts for a rightsizing is necessary."

He further pointed out that it

would be easier to assess the performance of state agencies if they had no overlapping functions, a smaller organizational structure and fewer personnel.

"Our goal is to improve [ministries'] effectiveness and provide a better public service," Agus said, adding that with rightsizing, the state could offer its employees a better salary, which could also prevent corrupt practices.

However, he conceded that the challenge in rightsizing was that the country would need to revise many existing laws.

"That is a consequence," he said.

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# Jokowi wants regions to upgrade investment climate

Rachmadea Aisyah

THE JAKARTA POST/  
SERPONG, BANTEN

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo recently said that throughout his presidency he had met with countless investors who had expressed an interest in investing in Indonesia.

However, most of them disappeared as soon as they dealt with regional officials when applying for necessary permits, he added.

Jokowi said this might be the reason why many investors canceled their investment plans because they had to deal directly with the bureaucracy.

Speaking in front of 850 regional officials in charge of investment permits, he expressed his confusion over the fact that there had always been a gap between the amount of investment commitments and realized ones.

Jokowi emphasized the importance of local offices ensuring a smooth licensing process down to regional level because regions were the administrations investors dealt with first before realizing their investments.

He acknowledged that regional investment offices were slow when processing permits, even

Jokowi orders regional administrations to expedite permit process

BKPM launches app to complement Online Single Submission (OSS) system

for simple ones, such as business and building permits.

"I am asking one-stop integrated services, regents, mayors and governors to just 'close their eyes' and provide permits to any industry [...] accompany those investors, show them that we want to provide them with land or anything," said Jokowi at a national meeting held by the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) in Tangerang, Banten.

Investment, he added, was key to developing Indonesia's economic growth in addition to export, and yet, stakeholders could not manage the difficulties in boosting both aspects.

"We have huge power in our natural and human resources, but we have been far too comfortable in exporting raw materials. All this time, we have been too afraid to venture into downstreaming

and industrialization."

He pointed out that a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development survey for 2017 to 2019 had ranked Indonesia the fourth most prospective country in the world to invest in.

It had also received positive investment ratings from the world's top agencies like Standard and Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Moody's last year despite global economic turbulences that had also affected Indonesia, said Jokowi.

However, the BKPM reported an 8.8 percent decline in foreign investment and a 30 percent drop in foreign direct investment last year.

Meanwhile, export growth in the same year slowed down significantly, falling to 6.65 percent from 16 percent in 2017.

Jokowi, who is running for a second term, said he had shared his ideas at a Cabinet meeting recently about appointing specialized ministers for investments and exports to tackle the problem.

"I expressed it last week during a Cabinet meeting [to evaluate] whether it was necessary to [appoint] ministers for investments and exports," he added, but did not elaborate further on the idea.

In line with Jokowi's demand, the BKPM launched Kopi Mantap (Strong Coffee), an app for local administration officials to coordinate in permit issuances to complement the newly integrated web-based permit application system called the Online Single Submission (OSS).

BKPM head Thomas Lembong said Kopi Mantap would make communications between investment offices more efficient, thus reducing overlapping policies or abundant procedures often encountered by investors when requesting permits at regional offices.

With the help of the app, he said, the BKPM would become more confident in achieving this year's investment target of Rp 792.3 trillion (US\$55.49 billion) after it had missed last year's goal of Rp 765 trillion, in addition to recovering external trade and monetary factors.

"The spirit [of the app] is to encourage capitalization as high as possible," Thomas said.

"Our foremost attention is certainly on the OSS, but the app we are launching this week has also become an important tool for us to keep an eye on investment realizations."

# Govt readies new scheme for LPG

Stefanno Reinard Sulaiman

THE JAKARTA POST/JAKARTA

The problems surrounding the subsidized liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) seem to have no end.

One critical issue is in ensuring that the subsidized LPG ends up only in the hands of eligible beneficiaries: the poor. At present, even the wealthy can easily purchase the 3-kilogram canisters of subsidized LPG at discounted prices through online marketplaces.

The government has come up with a solution: Replace the indirect LPG subsidy with a direct subsidy.

Unfortunately, the people must wait at least another year, pending trials of the direct subsidy scheme, as well as the presidential election on April 17.

Ruddy Gobel, the head of communications and partnership of the National Team for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), said the direct subsidy of LPG would be trialed in seven cities and regencies for completion in June.

The trials are to be conducted in the cities of Bukittinggi in West Sumatra, Tomohon in North Sulawesi, North Jakarta in Jakarta and Kediri City in East Java as well as the regencies of Bogor in West Java, Tangerang regency in Banten and Gunung Kidul in Yogyakarta.

"After the trials, we will [draft] the regulations. The final decision on whether to implement this [scheme] or not will be up to the Energy and Mineral Resources Minister, and likely the President himself," Ruddy told *The Jakarta Post* recently.

"We cannot assure that nationwide implementation will be done this year, but if we can kick it off this year, the government could save more than Rp 50 trillion [US\$3.49 billion] in the state budget from [misdistribution]," he said.

Established in 2010, the TNP2K involves almost all ministries and is chaired by the Vice President. It is responsible for selecting eligible beneficiaries with the Social Affairs Ministry and for conducting trials of the direct subsidy scheme.

The Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry is leading the new subsidy scheme.

Ruddy said preparations for trialing the direct subsidy scheme had started in December 2018, with the first trial to commence in April and the second trial in early May. The trials would involve 14,193 households.

"Right now, we are still registering [the beneficiaries]," he said.

The direct subsidy that will replace the indirect subsidy of 3 kg LPG canisters is to involve the use of biometric authentication like facial and fingerprint recognition. Facial recognition was critical, said Ruddy.

The TNP2K has three possible methods for implementing the direct subsidy: e-vouchers sent as text messages, biometric authentication and a combination of electronic identity (e-ID) cards and biometric authentication.

Ruddy said the President wanted the new scheme to operate under a low budget, so it would not require the production of a special card like the Family Hope Program (PKH) card or the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP).

"We will decide which method is the most efficient. The nationwide implementation could use

only one of the three methods or a combination," he said.

Once the direct subsidy scheme was implemented, the LPG would be sold at a market price of around Rp 30,000 per 3 kg canister, with a discounted price for beneficiaries after sellers have authenticated their identities.

If the biometric method was used, said Ruddy, beneficiaries would only need to be authenticated by the LPG agent to receive the special discounted price.

If the e-voucher or e-ID card methods were used, beneficiaries only needed to present their voucher or card to the sellers to receive the discounted price.

"[Beneficiaries] only need to pay the discounted price," explained Ruddy.

Muhammad Rizwi, the director for oil and gas business development at the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry, said the implementation of the new subsidy scheme would also depend on the April election.

"We will wait at least until after the elections [...] for the political climate to stabilize. Because we don't know [who will win the presidential election]," he said, adding that the ministry would still push for the new scheme no matter who was elected.

Rizwi expected that the full implementation of the scheme would only be possible in 2020, given the political uncertainty. This year, the government would focus on the trials and only allocate a budget for the scheme next year.

The ministry's data estimates that 26 million households are eligible for the direct LPG subsidy. The final figure could be higher, as this does not include other beneficiaries like micro businesses and fishermen.

In its preliminary discussion, the ministry has already reached a decision on the direct subsidy scheme — albeit an unofficial one — that a single household will be eligible for three 3 kg canisters of LPG per month. Meanwhile, micro businesses will be eligible for nine 3 kg canisters per month and fishermen will be eligible for 10 canisters per month.

Alleviating the misdistribution of the indirect LPG subsidy is vital to reducing LPG imports. The current national demand of LPG is 6.5 million metric tons, of which 70 percent is imported, with projections indicating steady growth of consumption.

Energy experts believe the direct subsidy scheme could help curb the distribution problem. However, they said obstacles remained in implementing the scheme nationally.

Fabby Tumiwa, the executive director of local energy watchdog Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), said the government must ensure the availability of 3 kg canisters of LPG in all regions.

"If the government target [is to distribute] the 3 kg LPG only for poor people, then availability and the people's access to the LPG must not be an issue," he told the *Post*.

"The government also has to ensure that only the designated agents that have data [on beneficiaries] are allowed to sell the 3 kg LPG," said Fabby.

Energy economist Fahmy Radhi of Gadjah Mada University said that non-beneficiaries could potentially cut into 10 percent of the subsidy, as was the case with the rice for the poor (*raskin*) subsidy program.

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# Electric cars way of future

**Rachmadea Aisyah**

THE JAKARTA POST/JAKARTA

The government has said that Indonesia has the potential to become an exporter of electric vehicles in the future, even though regulations on the industry are not yet in place and production will not begin anytime soon.

A proposed presidential regulation (Perpres) on electric vehicles (EVs) is the main reason for the government having such a dream. The upcoming regulation will incentivize the use of EVs by changing the luxury goods tax (PPnBM) calculation for vehicles so that it is based on carbon emissions rather than engine capacity.

The Finance Ministry and Industry Ministry brought the proposal to the House of Representatives earlier this week, saying that it would spur the country's automotive exports.

Industry Minister Airlangga Hartarto said on Wednesday the regulation was expected to be established by the end of the first half of 2019. Its implementation and the subsequent commercial production of EVs, meanwhile, were targeted to begin in 2021.

The two-year gap, said Airlangga, gives automakers time to pre-

Presidential regulation prepared to incentivize electric vehicle production

Regulation, adjusted tax to help RI compete with neighboring countries: Minister

pare, as Japanese and European manufacturers, which dominated Indonesia's automotive market, had agreed to the transition period.

"We aim to manufacture 400,000 electric vehicles in 2025, which is about 20 percent of the overall installed vehicle production capacity," Airlangga said on the sidelines of a Trade Ministry meeting. "We are encouraging any investments that can support this export-oriented policy."

The automotive sector is one of the priority sectors in Indonesia, contributing 10 percent to gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018.

However, both domestic and foreign sales of Indonesian automotive vehicles have stagnated over the past several years for various reasons, such as a lack of vehicle variety, fiscal constraints and an inability to meet higher international standards.

This year, the Association of Indonesian Automotive Manufacturers (Gaikindo) has set a sales target of 1.1 million units. It is unchanged from the 2018 target and is even lower than that year's sales of 1.15 million units.

Gaikindo did not reveal its export target this year but pointed that the exports of completely built-up (CBU) vehicles had increased by 14.4 percent to 264,553 units in 2018.

With the presidential regulation and adjusted luxury cars tax, Indonesia would be able to compete with neighboring countries that also produced EVs, such as Thai-

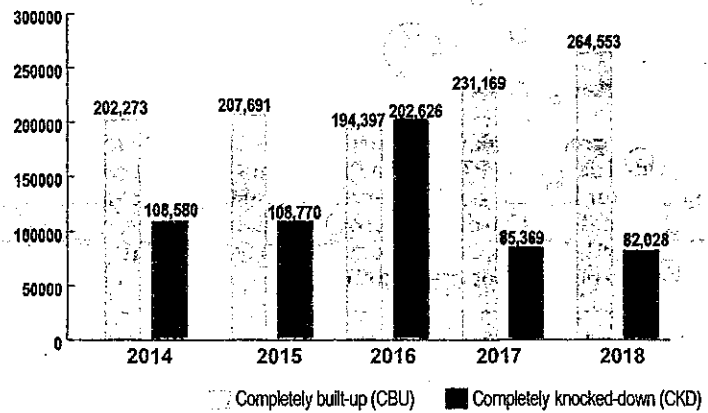
land, which had already ratified a trade agreement with Australia, India and Japan, said Airlangga.

He mentioned the recent signing of the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) saying it could provide Indonesia access to Australia's vehicle market of 1.2 million units per year.

"Automotive vehicles could be our top export to Australia, because they have a market of 1.2 million cars but they have closed down all of their automotive manufacturers [...] as they were not profitable enough," he said.

Additionally, the planned reg-

Indonesia's vehicle exports (in units)



ulation would stipulate a 35 percent local content requirement for locally made EVs.

Therefore, said Airlangga, his office would ensure the availability of industries that supported the production of EVs, such as batteries and electric motors.

Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati refrained from confirming whether the regulation would be issued soon.

"We have consulted the House so we will wait and see what happens," Sri Mulyani said separately. "We will surely take into account the feedback from the lawmakers and industrial [players] regarding this tax."

Gaikindo chairman Yohannes Nangoi said automakers had acknowledged the importance of advancing with EV technology and had thus appointed a new, additional cochairman in the association to oversee the matter of future technology.

"The development of automotive technology, ranging from hybrid, plug-in hybrid and electric [vehicles], is going rapidly, and Gaikindo believes it is necessary to keep on delving into these future technologies and get Indonesia ready to partake in it," Yohannes said in a recent statement.

# Ma'ruf Amin: Elderly cleric or canny political operator?

Karina M. Tehusijarana

THE JAKARTA POST/JAKARTA

Senior Muslim cleric and non-active Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) chairman Ma'ruf Amin is set to face off with former Jakarta deputy governor Sandiaga Uno on Sunday in the first and only vice presidential candidate debate.

Ma'ruf's performance in the first debate, when he was paired with President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, was less than inspiring, as he spoke the least of the four debaters.

A moment when he refrained from adding to a response from Jokowi, saying only "I have nothing to add", went viral, drawing some ridicule but also some sympathy.

Polls have also shown that Ma'ruf has not had any significant effect on Jokowi's electability, which has hovered around 53 to 58 percent since the beginning of 2018, prior to the announcement of Ma'ruf as his running mate.

Jokowi-Ma'ruf campaign officials defended Ma'ruf's performance saying that he was purposely cast in a "supporting role" to let Jokowi take the spotlight.

"This is a presidential election, so we need to focus on the true candidate," Jokowi cam-

Vice presidential candidates to face each other during Sunday's debate

Ma'ruf has little impact on Jokowi's electability, polls suggest

campaign team chairman Erick Thohir said recently, adding that Ma'ruf contributed an answer to a question on terrorism because he had experience dealing with the issue as the head of the MUI.

Jokowi campaign political communications director Usman Kansong said that being on stage alone would give Ma'ruf more freedom to communicate his ideas.

"In the first debate, Pak Ma'ruf was positioned as the 'second person'," Usman told *The Jakarta Post* on Wednesday. "In the upcoming debate, he will not have to share the screen time and will be able to share his expertise."

Usman also said he was not worried about unfavorable comparisons between Ma'ruf, who celebrated his 76<sup>th</sup> birthday on Monday, and Sandiaga's youthful image.

"In fact, we want to [highlight] his persona as a senior person, a cleric and a *kyai* [Islamic

teacher]," he said. "We want him to keep wearing his *sarung*, not change into jeans."

He added that he was confident Ma'ruf would show on Sunday that he was being underestimated.

"Pak Jokowi was underestimated in 2014, people thought he would perform badly in the debates compared to Prabowo. But in the end, he did well and won the election," he said. "Pak Ma'ruf will do the same."

Usman also denied that Ma'ruf had no effect on Jokowi's electability.

"Maybe other pollsters have not been able to capture it, but our internal polling shows that Pak Ma'ruf has helped us gain significant ground in Banten and West Java, which Pak Jokowi lost in 2014," he said.

The Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga campaign, meanwhile, has sought to counter the perception that Ma'ruf is just a kindly old cleric.

"The truth is Pak Ma'ruf has been in politics since the 70s," Prabowo campaign spokesperson Andre Rosiade said in a discussion about the debate in Central Jakarta on Thursday.

"Pak Ma'ruf Amin will come to the debate not as a cleric, but as a politician who has served in

the Jakarta Legislative Council [DPRD] and the House of Representatives. He is a master politician."

Andre pointed to the fact that Ma'ruf got the nod as Jokowi's running mate ahead of former Constitutional Court chief justice Mahfud MD, who was considered a lock for the position, as further proof of the cleric's political savvy.

Analysts have said the debate has the potential to be exciting, given that the two candidates will face off for the first time, unlike Jokowi and Prabowo, who had gone head-to-head before in 2014.

"The two vice presidential candidates are both novices at this level, so this creates more enthusiasm among voters," Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political analyst Siti Zuhro said on Thursday. "The juxtaposition between the two candidates also makes it interesting."

"I think that while Ma'ruf didn't speak up much, his answer in the first debate was very good and logical," Paramadina University political communications expert Hendri Satrio told the *Post*. "If Ma'ruf can pull off a surprise, it might have a large impact on Jokowi's electability. He should not be underestimated."

# Police make more arrests in terror case

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**Apriadi Gunawan**

THE JAKARTA POST/SIBOLGA,  
NORTH SUMATRA

The North Sumatra Police have arrested a woman identified only as R in Tanjung Balai over her alleged involvement in Sibolga explosions that occurred over the past two days, killing one woman and one infant.

The police said there was a plan for the woman to be a suicide bomber following the explosions in Sibolga, a port city that President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo is scheduled to visit on Sunday to inaugurate the newly expanded Sibolga Port.

North Sumatra Police chief Insp. Gen. Agus Adrianto said the 22-year-old woman was arrested in Datuk Bandar district in Tanjung Balai, around 255 kilometers from Sibolga.

He said R was the widow of one of the suspected terrorists that was killed in the city last October. Two terror suspects who are affiliated with outlawed home-grown pro-Islamic State (IS) terror group Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) and were allegedly plotting to attack Buddhist temples in Tanjung Balai were shot by the National Police's Densus 88 counterterrorism squad after resisting arrest.

"We received information that R would become the second wife of Abu Hamzah. She will be used as 'the bride,'" Agus said, using a term that refers to a suicide bomber.

Abu Hamzah, also known as Husein, is suspected of being affiliated with JAD. Densus 88 arrested him after receiving information from a JAD-linked terror suspect identified only as Ro in Lampung last weekend.

The police chief confirmed that the Densus 88 had also arrested a man, identified as M, in addition to the woman.

However, they have not named him a terror suspect because he is still under interrogation. The police have arrested five suspected terrorists — three men and two women — so far. They are Abu Hamzah, Asmir Khoir, Halimah, R and M.

The wife of Abu Hamzah, Solimah, detonated a bomb at their residence, killing herself and her 2-year-old son while the police were negotiating with her, encouraging her to surrender.

JAD members were involved

Jokowi presses ahead with planned work visit to Sibolga this weekend

Police arrest woman allegedly involved in Sibolga blasts, confiscate explosive materials

in a riot last year at the National Police's Mobile Brigade headquarters as well as subsequent attacks on churches and police stations in Surabaya, East Java, and Pekanbaru, Riau. After the attacks, the police launched a widespread crackdown and arrested dozens of terror suspects connected to the network across Java and Sumatra.

JAD leader Aman Abdurrahman was sentenced in June to death for his role in inciting at least five terror attacks in Indonesia. The group was declared a "forbidden organization" by the South Jakarta District Court the following month.

President Jokowi has applauded Densus 88's efforts in uncovering terror networks in Lampung and Sibolga, expressing hopes that authorities would continue to hunt down other terrorist cells, which remained a threat across the country.

Agus said R knew from whom the suspected terrorist group led by Abu Hamzah bought their explosive materials and items. The police have seized more than 300 kilograms of explosive materials from the house of Asmir Khoir.

The explosives had been planted in cement underneath the house and could have been detonated at any time using a remote control device. The other materials were found at Abu Hamzah's house.

Sibolga Police chief Adj. Sr. Comr. Edwin Hariandja demanded that the public stay around 500 meters away from the crime scene.

"Some explosive materials are still around the location," he said.

Satria Chairan Andika Napitupulu, the neighbor of Abu Hamzah, sought refuge with his family for two days, saying he was still shocked that his neighbor was a suspected terrorist.

"We normally call him Upang. He doesn't really talk to his neighbors," he said. (das)